

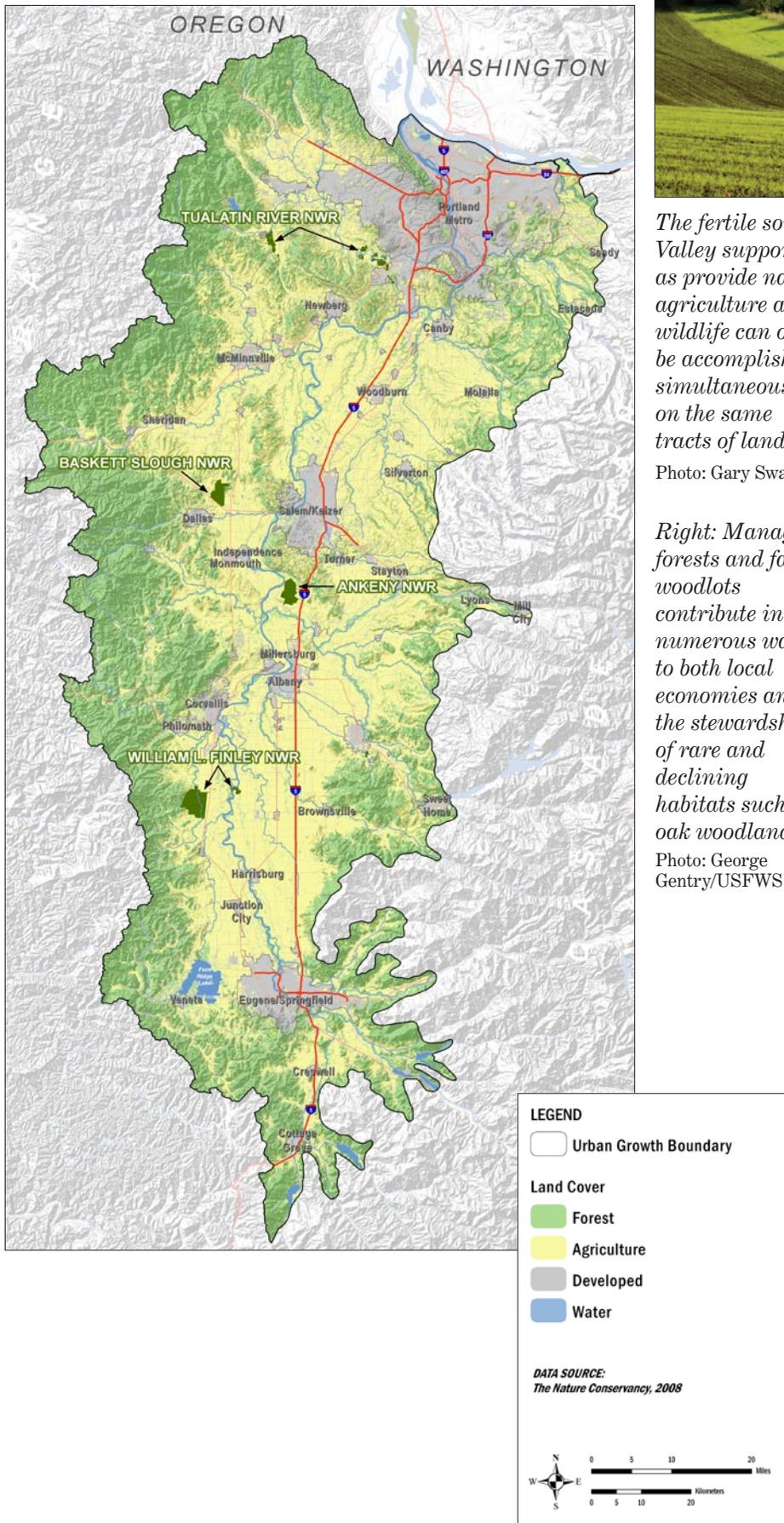


Willamette Valley Conservation Study

Conserving America's Great Outdoors

A Heritage of Working Lands and Wild Places

Opportunities to develop new conservation partnerships are abundant in this diverse landscape.



The fertile soils and temperate climate of the Willamette Valley support farm, ranching and forestry practices as well as provide natural habitats for wildlife. Meeting the needs of agriculture and wildlife can often be accomplished simultaneously on the same tracts of land.

Photo: Gary Swain



Right: Managed forests and farm woodlots contribute in numerous ways to both local economies and the stewardship of rare and declining habitats such as oak woodland.

Photo: George Gentry/USFWS

The Restoration Economy Benefits Local Communities and Economies

Voluntary partnership driven habitat restoration and stewardship also benefits local communities and economies in working landscapes by delivering needed management to improve fish, wildlife and plant habitats.

In predominantly privately owned landscapes, such as the Willamette Valley, restoration practices (and associated ecological and economic benefits) are put in place on private lands as part of voluntary collaboration between private landowners and public agencies.

Restoring streams and native habitats generates substantial benefits to local communities. About 80 percent of those economic benefits remain in local communities, 90 percent remains in Oregon.

A study conducted by the University of Oregon found that every \$1 million invested in restoration generates:

- 15.7 to 23.8 direct jobs — jobs directly engaged in restoration
- 3.9 to 5.7 indirect jobs — jobs that support restoration (e.g., nurseries, equipment dealers)
- \$2.1 to \$2.4 million in total economic output — all goods and services generated from the \$1 million investment.

Source: Economic and Employment Impacts of Forest and Watershed Restoration in Oregon (Nielson-Pincus and Moseley 2010).